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IN accordance with an order of His Britannic Majesty's Consular Court Cairo dated the 5th of April 1906, NOTICE is hereby given that a house situate at Boulac, Sharia el Saptieh el-Gouany No 4, (Limits: North: Sharia Saptieh el-Gouany, -South: the property of Hussein eff. Shalabi, -East: the property of Hussein eff. Shalabi, -West: the property of Ahmed eff. Shalabi), the property of the Estate of the late Giuseppa Dabarro, will be sold by public auction, and that offers for such purchase will be received at Dr. Alfred Rizzo's Office, Sharia Kasr el-Nil, Mesrieha Building, up to the 3rd of June 1906.

For EMMANUEL DEBARRO, Administrator of the said Estate
ALFRED RIZZO.
27900-31

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA
Kom-el-Nadour Observatory.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Direction of wind | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Force of Anemometer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| State of Sea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Barometer corrected | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Evaporation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| State of Clouds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| During | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 hours ending 8 a.m. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Max. Temp. in the shade | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Min. do | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Humidity of the air | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Heat of the sun | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moon rises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| sets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

| Stations. | Max. temp. in the shade. | Min. temp. in the shade. | Stations. | Max. temp. in the shade. | Min. temp. in the shade. |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Port Said | 25 | 16 | Maroua | 41 | 17 |
| Suez | 27 | 15 | Berber | 45 | 26 |
| Cairo (Heliopolis) | 26 | 13 | Suakin | 31 | 25 |
| Ghiseh | 27 | 12 | Khartoum | 44 | 26 |
| Ambout | 38 | 13 | Wad Medani | — | — |
| Assouan | 32 | 23 | Duelim | 45 | 27 |
| Wady Halfa | — | 20 | | | |

FOREIGN STATIONS.

| Stations. | Barom. | Wind | Temp. | State of Sea |
|-----------|--------|-------------|-------|------------------|
| Trieste | 760.2 | Light | 21 | Very slight Calm |
| Malta | 761.8 | Almost calm | 20 | Calm |
| Brindisi | 760.0 | Calm | 25 | Calm |
| Athens | 759.5 | Almost calm | 20 | Very slight Calm |
| Limassol | 758.1 | Light | 23 | Rather rough |

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27907-30-4-906

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The Egyptian Gazette

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FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1906.

THE ROUTES FROM SYRIA.

Egypt has again and again been invaded by the El Arish route, the route which runs from Gaza, on the Syrian coast, parallel with the sea to a point on the Suez Canal not far from Port Said. This way came the Assyrian, the Persian, the Greek, and the Roman, and it was by this route that in modern times first Napoleon and then Mohamed Aly marched and remarched their troops. The El Arish route, however, is so ill-supplied with water, and so near the coast, that of late it has been considered safe to regard it as impracticable, at any rate for a Turkish army. What a Turkish army under European military inspiration might do is a matter which has only quite recently entered the region of practical politics. The last army that came that way was the remnants of the host which Ibrahim Pacha had led into Syria. When Napoleon invaded

Syria his troops took three-and-a-half days to cover the distance from Katieh to El Arish and three from El Arish to Gaza. In his time there were six wells at El Arish, and in his opinion 20,000 men could be collected there. The following extract from his Commentaries is of interest:—

Generals who have marched from Egypt to Syria or from Syria to Egypt have in all periods of history considered this desert the greater obstacle the larger the number of horses they took with them. The ancient historians declare that when Cambyses wished to penetrate into Egypt he made an alliance with an Arab King, who caused a canal to flow with water in the desert, which evidently means that he covered it with camels bearing water. Alexander sought to please the Jews so that they might help him in the passage of the desert. This obstacle, however, was not so great in ancient times as it is to-day, since towns and villages existed, and the industry of man contended with success against the difficulties. To-day scarcely anything remains between Salihieh and Gaza. An army must, therefore, cross the desert successively by forming establishments and magazines at Salihieh, Katieh, and El Arish. If this army start from Syria it must first of all form a large magazine at El Arish and then carry it forward to Katieh. But these operations are slow, and they give an enemy time to make his preparations for defence. . . . An army detaching Egypt can either assemble at El Arish to oppose the investment of this place, or at Katieh to raise the siege of El Arish or at Salihieh; all these alternatives offer advantages. Of all obstacles which may cover the frontiers of empires, a desert like this is undoubtedly the greatest. Mountains like the Alps take second rank, and rivers the third. If there is so much difficulty in carrying the food of an army that complete success is rarely obtained, this difficulty becomes twenty times greater when it is necessary to carry water, forage, and fuel, three things which are weighty, difficult to carry, and usually found by armies upon the ground they occupy.

The southern route is via Akaba to Suez. It is little used since the chief pilgrim traffic became diverted to the sea, but there is believed to be water at Bir-eth-Thamed, 35 miles from Akaba, a good supply at Nakhil, 40 miles further west, and wells at Meibek, 14 miles from Suez. This route traverses the mountains for a distance of 20 miles in the neighbourhood of Nakhil.

The southern caravan route is not exposed to attack from seaward save at its two extremities, Akaba and Suez. The Gulf of Akaba is the continuation of the great depression in which lie the Jordan and the Dead Sea. The head of the gulf forms a circular bay, with a low and sandy shore forming the end of the Wady el Akaba, which is flanked on each side by lofty mountains. The village of Akaba stands on the eastern shore at the head of the gulf. Ships can anchor in 11 fathoms close inshore and only two cables from the Turkish fort, with good protection in northerly winds. The distance by Akaba through Nakhil to Suez is 150 miles. The alternative route via Rafah, El Arish to El Kantara is 143 miles. From Rafah to El Arish the ground is sandy and water is found only at Sheikh el Zauieh, 22 miles from El Arish. This latter town is situated among palm groves a mile and three-quarters from the beach, and it possesses numerous wells. From El Arish to Bir el Maza the distance is 32 miles and the going usually sourd. At El Maza there is only one well, 35 ft. deep, with 6 ft. of water. From Bir el Maza the distance is 31 miles over soft sandy desert to Bir el Abd, where there is a considerable supply of water from wells. Katieh is 17 miles further west, and here there is a large well with 6 ft. of water at a depth of 20 ft., while a good supply of drinkable water can be found by digging at a depth of 10 ft. to 20 ft. below the surface. From Katieh to El Kantara, 33 miles, the road traverses first a marshy plain, then a long reach of holding sand-dunes, and finally 16 miles of good hard desert. El Kantara is on the east bank of the Suez Canal and is supplied by water from the Fresh Water Canal by means of a pipe which passes under the Suez Canal. The worst part of this route is that between El Arish and Bir el Abd, 63 miles, with a single well half way. The section of the Mediterranean coast which flanks the road from El Arish to El Kantara is low and dangerous, offering few facilities for a disembarkation. At the head of the Bay of Pelusium, east of the Suez Canal, the five-fathom line is six-and-a-half miles from the beach. Sandbanks are numerous, the shore is almost dead flat, and the only remarkable feature that can be distinguished from seaward at a distance of over three miles is the sandhill of Ras Kasrun, 270 ft. high, and rather more than halfway between the Suez Canal and El Arish. For some 50 miles, with Ras Kasrun as a centre, a long strip of reef-like sand separates an interior lagoon, Lake Sirbon, from the sea. This lagoon is from two to six miles broad. It ends about 17 miles west of El Arish, where the shallows also end, and the five-fathom line is only half a mile from the shore. Thus Lake Sirbon and the shallows of the Bay of Pelusium partially cover the sea flank of an army traversing the desert, and it is only in the vicinity of El Arish that a naval force can effect anything serious until the Suez Canal is reached, and in the Canal only by ships with guns mounted at sufficient height to fire over the banks. Thus, concludes a military correspondent of the "Times," from whom the above facts are taken, the two main caravan routes leading to Egypt from the eastward both start from points where sea-power can exercise important influence; both traverse some 150 miles of desert where sea-power can effect little, and each is broken by a single set of wells approximately half-way across the desert.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Union Artistique Française.

The above society will give its monthly ball on Saturday next, commencing at 9.30 p.m., at its premises in 8, Stamboul-street.

Bible in Colloquial Arabic.

A version of the Bible in colloquial Arabic for the unlearned in Egypt who do not understand classical Arabic is being prepared.

Government Officials' Villas.

The Public Works Ministry has asked the Finance Ministry for a credit of L.E. 50,000 for the carrying out of its project of erecting villas for Government officials at Ghazireh.

Tax on Decorations.

The Ottoman Government has imposed fresh taxes on ranks and decorations with a view to increasing the Hedjaz Railway funds. The Mabein has informed the Khedivial Government of the new arrangement.

P.O. Savings Bank.

The total amount deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank during the month of April amounted to L.E. 35,826 and the withdrawals to L.E. 34,381, leaving a balance in hand at the end of April of L.E. 273,955. The number of depositors is now 49,865.

P.W.D. Contracts.

The Public Works Ministry has accepted the tender of M. Marshak for the construction of two regulators on the transversal drain of Beni Sonef at its junction with the Nili Canal of Bahadour, and that of M. Pietro Marzili for the building of barracks for the Egyptian Army at Abbassieh.

San Stefano Casino.

The opening ball of the season at San Stefano, as already stated, takes place on Saturday, 19th inst. It will, as usual, be reserved to members and habitués of the Casino. The hotel has now been open for some time. The alterations and extensions which have been carried out during the summer have greatly increased the comfort and attractions of the establishment.

"The Yachting Monthly."

We have received a copy of the first number of "The Yachting Monthly" (published by "The Field"). It is a well up-to-date magazine. The articles are very well written, especially that by Mr. B. Mechtall-Smith, which is quite yachting-like in style. The illustrations, too, are for the most part good and original. The whole magazine is very comprehensive and will be sure to have a large circulation among yachting men.

Alexandria Horse Show.

Everything tends to show that this interesting fixture of the Alexandria summer season, which takes place to-morrow, is going to be a huge success. Every one of the 24 classes has been filled. This is ten more classes than ever have been in the Cairo Horse Show. A great many applications have been made for trophies, and these should be booked at once to avoid disappointment. Prince Omar Pacha Tounoun will open the show at 9.30 a.m.

Concert at Shepherd's.

The concert held in Shepherd's Hotel recently in aid of the British Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Association was a very successful one, and very highly appreciated by all those who were present. Hopes were expressed of a continuance of such entertainments during the summer months, and there is every reason to believe that another of the series contemplated will very shortly be notified in our columns. The total receipts amounted to P.T. 2,812.5 and the expenses for printing, etc., to P.T. 194, leaving a balance in favour of the association of P.T. 2,618.5, which we think a very creditable result. The president and committee wish to thank most heartily all those who so kindly gave their valuable assistance. The following is the text of the acknowledgement of the amount by the hon. treasurer of the fund:—Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque for P.T. 2618.5 for the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Association, and in doing so must express on behalf of the association its grateful thanks for the trouble you have taken in organising the concert and its congratulations on its success.—Yours faithfully, (Sd) G. C. KNIGHT, Major.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Ministers arrived at Alexandria yesterday evening from Cairo, to attend a Council which will be held to-morrow morning at Ras-el-Tin Palace under the presidency of the Khedive.

Mr. James Hewat, American Consular Agent at Alexandria, leaves this afternoon by the French steamer for Europe. He intends to pass the summer principally yachting in the North of Scotland.

Mr. Edward H. Goachen, who has been acting as provisional private secretary to the Adviser to the Public Works Ministry, has been confirmed in his post at an annual salary of L.E. 480.

Mr. Osborn Ashton and Mr. W. A. Smith have been appointed provisional inspectors of rotations in the 2nd Circle of Irrigation at L.E. 28 per month.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.
Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.
26-11-06

"NO BLOODS" HED."

LORD CHAS. BERESFORD'S ORDERS.

ADMIRAL LAMBTON IN CAIRO.

HOPES OF SETTLEMENT.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Thursday.
It is stated that Sir Edward Grey has absolutely refused to entertain the proposal of the Tabah frontier dispute being referred to arbitration.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Friday.
It is stated that Lord Charles Beresford has full authority to take preliminary measures in order to defend British interests and to prepare to exert pressure on the Porte without committing any act likely to lead to bloodshed.

AN AMUSING EPISODE.

DELEGATES SWIM ASHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Thursday.
As I wired you to-day, H.M.S. Minerva returned here this morning at six o'clock, after having been to sea since last Saturday. The rumours which were current, to the effect that she went out to assist a ship in distress, were without foundation, as she went to rejoin the fleet.

Admiral Lambton arrived on board the Minerva this morning, and proceeded to Cairo by the midday train to report to Lord Cromer. He is expected to return to-morrow, when the Minerva will leave immediately. In the meantime the vessel is coaling.
The Minerva is and has been in wireless communication with the fleet for some time. Several men-of-war have been reported during the last 48 hours. There are three in the harbour at present. Flash lights were used all last night by the Thetis.

When H.M.S. Minerva was at El Arish with the delegates on the last occasion, they found that it was impossible to land in boats, and after many attempts they were obliged to disperse with their clothing and take to the water, arriving on shore minus a good deal of clothing. Several attempts were made to send their clothes ashore in caeks, but all were unsuccessful. The delegates were obliged to ride for 17 miles with practically nothing on, arriving at El Arish covered with mosquito bites and well burnt by the sun.

PREPARING FOR ACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Friday.
H.M.S. Minerva is constructing extra fighting tops and is preparing for action.

THE NOUR EL BAHR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Thursday.
Captain Potts, commander of H.H.S. Nour el Bahr, proceeded yesterday evening to Cairo, apparently to receive, and convey to H.H.S. Diana at Akaba, final instructions before the expiration of the ultimatum. The Nour el Bahr is expected to sail hence very shortly.

Official negotiations regarding the frontier are proceeding and hopes of a satisfactory settlement of the dispute are now entertained. Admiral Lambton left Cairo this morning in order to rejoin H.M.S. Minerva.

The news of the coming of the fleet is having a great effect. Malta is bereft of men-of-war for all the ships in the Mediterranean Fleet, except the Prince of Wales, the Venerable, and the London, which are in dockyard hands at Malta, have left there.

At this morning's prayers at the Mosques in Alexandria there was the large attendance usual on Fridays, but we understand there were no inflammatory harangues.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The hired transport Dilwara arrived at Alexandria this morning from Malta with the 4th Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, which immediately landed and marched to Mustapha Pacha barracks, where they will be quartered. Troops will be placed under camp. The 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons and "U" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, have embarked on the Leyland Line S.S. Cestrian for Alexandria, and are due to arrive here on the 24th inst.

A CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS.

It is considered that the Government's answer in both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday week is to be regretted, as a joint delimitation of the frontier of Egypt on the Sinaitic side will be interpreted as a confession of weakness and will possibly keep the question open for years owing to the dilatory tactics of the Turks.

EGYPT AND TURKEY.

GERMAN OPINION.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Tribune" says there is every reason to believe that the stubbornness which is being exhibited by the Porte depends largely on the real or imaginary support of Germany, in view of certain advantages to German commerce which may be likely to be gained by a strong support of the Sultan at the present juncture. He continues as follows:—

"I have repeatedly had occasion to call attention to the growth of German interest in Asia Minor, and especially in Palestine, an illustration of which is furnished by the establishment of definite German proprietary rights to the site known as the Dormitio Virginis. The growth of German interests and influence at Constantinople had its origin in the energetic representations made by General Von der Goltz, who initiated the railway policy after his visit to Turkey in 1892 in connection with the reorganization of the Turkish Army. General Von der Goltz repeatedly advocated the policy of fortifying the Turk in his Eastern dominions, persuading the Sultan to abandon his European, African, and Asiatic possessions, and to establish himself in Anatolia, having Mesopotamia as a background.

"This, or something similar, is the German policy regarding Turkey. Thus much is plainly shown by the fact that Germany strongly advised the Sultan to accommodate himself to the Anglo-Egyptian demands regarding the Sinaitic Peninsula. The German Press is perfectly justified in the conviction that it forms no part of German policy to support the Sultan in a hopeless opposition to England regarding the ownership of Tabah or of similar unimportant triffles. Nor are German interests in Egypt sufficiently strong to make the Kaiser's Government hope that commercial results will accrue there from diplomatic action at Constantinople. This is clearly shown in an article which appeared recently by Dr. Preyer, of the German Consulate at Cairo. Nevertheless, it is very desirable that Germany should make it clear to the Sultan that the lines he has adopted do not meet German approval."

The Berlin correspondent of a London contemporary remarks that in several quarters there is a disposition shown to advocate the transference of the Akaba question to the decision of some sort of international congress. The question, it is maintained, affects other Powers besides those immediately concerned, and it must not be decided in such a way that the future of this region will be entirely in Anglo-Egyptian keeping.

SULTAN AND KAISER.

The "Pyramides" states that it has received the following communication from its Constantinople correspondent dated the 2nd May:—
J'apprends de source sûre—et c'est un bruit qui court dans les cercles impériaux—tores avec persistance—que le baron Marschall, ambassadeur d'Allemagne, au cours d'une audience qu'il eut, en Novembre, du Sultan, adressa vivement au Souverain, de ne tenir aucun compte des réclamations Anglo-Egyptiennes relativement à l'occupation de Tabah, et de résister. L'Allemagne—aurait suggéré l'ambassadeur—était prête à soutenir par tous les moyens les prétentions turques, lesquelles seraient appuyées par quelque autre puissance. L'Allemagne aurait changé depuis de langage.

Dans une audience que M. de Marschall a eue, ces jours derniers, du Sultan, il aurait conseillé à ce dernier, par des circonlocutions plus ou moins habiles, que la Turquie devait céder, la situation internationale ayant subi ces derniers temps de grands changements.

On ajoute tout bas que le Sultan a été à ce point mal impressionné par le langage du représentant de l'empereur Guillaume, que, sans dire un mot, il s'est levé et a congédié du geste son interlocuteur.

De grands échanges de dépêches ont lieu en ce moment entre Berlin et Constantinople relativement à ce pénible incident. Les relations entre les deux pays sont depuis devenues d'une extrême froideur entre les Allemands et les Turcs.

MUSSULMANS AND THE DISPUTE.

The "Tribune" publishes the following letter dealing with the attitude of Mussulmans in the present difference:—

Sir,—Several English papers, mostly jingo organs, have been publishing mischievous accounts in order to foment the quarrel between Turkey and England. Their ulterior object may be to force the Liberal Government to plunge into a costly war. But they are going too far when they assert that in the present dispute the Sultan will not have the support of thinking Mussulmans. Even the worst opponents of the Sultan's régime will be entirely with him in whatever course he may take to defend the frontiers of the Turkish Empire in the Holy Land of Islam. In a Renter's message from Constantinople dated April 28th, it is intimated that all "well-informed Mussulmans" disapprove of the policy of their country and that "all thinking Turks" regard Great Britain as in the right in this Egyptian quarrel. If we know anything of the feelings of Mussulmans, especially our own countrymen in Turkey, the above report is entirely contrary to fact.—Yours faithfully,
Cambridge. HALIL HALID.

CARLTON HOTEL.

BULKLEY (near Alexandria.)
Half way to San Stefano.
RAMLEY'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL
PATRONISED BY THE ELITE.
Full Pension from P.T. 50 a day. Visitors from Cairo alight at Sidi-Gaber station.
24-5-06 C. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

THE YEMEN REBELLION.

FEIZI PACHA ASKS FOR 30,000 MORE TROOPS.

SITUATION ALMOST HOPELESS.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Friday.
Telegrams from Constantinople say that news from the Yemen describes the situation of the Turkish troops as being well-nigh hopeless. According to all appearances, the Yemen will be lost before long to Turkish rule.

The rebellion in the Yemen seems to be still to the fore. On Tuesday 1,200 Turkish troops from Constantinople passed through Port Said on the transport Abdel-Kader en route for Hodeidah. It is rumoured that Feizi Pacha has asked for 30,000 more troops and that these are being passed overland from Syria to ports on the coast of the Red Sea. The report that the distinguished Turkish General was severely wounded was evidently untrue. It is said that his troops have endured great hardships in the Yemen, and that they have been forced to abandon many positions in the interior.

Articles in the "German Post" and the "National Zeitung" accuse England of a desire to see Turkey humiliated and defeated in Southern Arabia in her attempt to crush the rebellion in the Yemen.

According to these German papers, in the event of the Arab tribes being successful, England will find it easy to increase her territory in the hinterland of Aden. With her increased influence in Arabia she will then be able to counteract German projects in Asia Minor and hinder the completion of the Bagdad Railway.

It is generally found on investigation that the rumours of German expeditions into different parts of Asia Minor and Syria are mere concoctions of people wishing to make trouble. Either they are found to be innocent German professors of archaeology or not Germans at all, as in the case of some Jews who recently landed in Syria.

SULTAN'S HEIR REPORTED DEAD.

A Da'iel Constantinople message states that the brother of the Sultan, Rashid Effendi, heir presumptive to the Throne, is reported to have died. His successor will probably be Burhaneddine Effendi, youngest son of the Sultan.

It is remarkable that some dire calamity should always befall the Imperial Ottoman Family whenever any hitch takes place in Turkey's foreign affairs. A frontier squabble, or a drop in the funds, or merely the departure of a British warship is quite enough to bury the Sultan, and his heirs.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive attended Friday prayers to-day at the Mosque of Sidi El-Basiri.

PATRIOTISM IN EGYPT.

Were not patriotism, writes an Egyptian effendi in the "Meayad," a sort of pet phrase with some of the local native papers, all this hue and cry about Akaba would never have been raised in Egypt. The occupation of positions beyond her border can by no means benefit Turkey, nor any other Power, barring England. How can Turkey now, in 1906, hope to annex the Sinaitic Peninsula, which she could not do in 1892, when Great Britain's position in Egypt was not so firm as it is to-day? Blatant patriotism such as this has more than once brought down trouble upon the country, and the Moslems should seek to avoid a third visitation of the kind.

EGYPTIAN CONSTRUCTIONS.

The first ordinary (or statutory) meeting of the Egyptian Constructions, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company in Cairo, 86,875 shares being represented. The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman made the following brief remarks:—

Referring to the statutory report of the directors, of which you have doubtless all received a copy, it may interest you to know that the total number of shares applied for was 863,499 and the amount deposited upon application at the bank was £129,524.17s. A list of the applications and allotments is on the table for your inspection. An official quotation of our shares was granted by the Cairo Bourse on the 14th March. Although we have but recently formally acquired the businesses from the vendors they have been conducted on our behalf since the 1st October last, and I am delighted to be able to inform you that the prospects of the company have even exceeded our anticipations. Among the principal contracts we already have in hand are the following:—Egyptian State Railways, Egyptian Estates, Ltd., Savoy Chambers, Savoy Hotel annexe, Cairo, and a number of private residences in the suburbs of Cairo and Alexandria, and in addition to these we are negotiating, and have every prospect of obtaining, several other very important contracts.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE PLAGUE.

Two fresh cases of plague and a recovery were reported from Samalout and a death from Desha. Yesterday's bulletin records a case at Samalout and a death at Desha.

NEW A.A.G. FOR EGYPT.

COL. CUTHBERT APPOINTED.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Friday.
It is stated that Colonel Cuthbert has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the Egyptian Staff. He leaves for Egypt almost immediately.

MARSA MATROUH.

The Ministry of the Interior has decided to divide Marsa-Matrouh into two markazes, named, respectively, Marsa-Matrouh and Al-Dalia. The latter is to begin from Al-Amsid to Maghrah on the East, and from Mursi, in a line extending from North to South, on the West. The Marsa-Matrouh markaz will extend from Al-Daba to Solomou. The two markazes will be placed under the Behera Moudiriah for administrative purposes, and under the Alexandria Governorate as regards public security. An officer of the Coastguard Administration will be appointed Mamour of Al-Dalia markaz.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF EGYPT.

The fifteenth memoir of the Archaeological Survey of Egypt deals with the tombs of Huya and Ahmes at Tel-el-Amarna. It reveals once more, despite the enormous apparent differences, how unchanged in essentials is the world of to-day from that of the Pharaohs. This memoir, from the pen of Mr. N. de Garis Davies, is both learned and literary. The story of these long-since departed shades is vividly retold from the carved records remaining. Even the "graffiti" of Greek visitors are 2,000 years old. Concerning these, Mr. Seymour de Ricci discusses in an appendix. To the text are added forty large plates in which the extent pictures on the walls of the tombs are clearly distinguishable from any restorations indicated.

INTERNAL EXCHANGE.

The fact that there is an internal exchange in Egypt, Lord Cromer remarks in his Report, is a natural consequence of the general use of actual coin in the settlement of transactions in the interior of the country. It can only be broken down by the extended employment of instruments of credit for this purpose, such as the bank notes themselves, and by the growth of deposit banking. In more advanced communities, the confidence in bank notes is so great, and the banking system so widely developed, as to render feasible the payment of the notes all over the country. Thus, in Scotland and Canada, the banks redeem each other's notes mutually, although the distances in the latter country are very great. In England, although the Bank of England notes are legally payable only at the place of issue and in London, they are accepted in practice without difficulty at other offices if tendered by customers. In Germany, the Reichsbank, under ordinary circumstances, pays its notes at its branches, and every independent bank is required to redeem its notes at an agency in Berlin or Frankfurt. In India, on the other hand, where the internal exchange plays a large part in the commerce of the country, the Government notes are redeemable only at the place of issue or at the chief town of the Presidency where they are issued. There is happily reason to believe that the conditions of Egypt tend rather in the direction of assimilation to those existing in European countries.

EGYPTIAN BANKING STATISTICS.

The amount of the share capital and reserves of the purely Egyptian deposit banks has increased from 2,939,000 in 1901 to 6,300,000 in 1905. The conjecture may safely be hazarded that, were it possible to ascertain the figures relating to the Egyptian business of the foreign banks, somewhat similar progressive movements would be exhibited. The same remark applies to the case of private banking firms, of which there are a considerable number. The accounts of these latter are not published.

The total liabilities of the purely Egyptian deposit banks have increased from 7,456,000 in 1901 to 19,604,000 in 1905, and the total assets have, during the same period, increased from 10,595,000 to 26,424,000.

THE TARBUSH TRADE.

The following extract from Colonel Stanton's Report on the administration of Khartoum may be of interest to British traders:—

"There is an increased demand for Manchester goods, cheap cutlery, &c. It is a pity that some British firm does not attempt to make tarbushes. At present, this trade is entirely in the hands of Austrian firms. The material of both the Turkish and Magrabi tarbushes is a soft felt, the same as is in use for felt hats in England; and as this head-dress is worn, in one form or another, by all officials and sheikhs, and many natives, it seems a pity that some attempt is not made to capture this large trade."

Beck & Co's Pilsener Beer.

BREMEN.
Obtainable from every Respectable Firm in CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA AND THE SUDAN. Otherwise apply to
E. J. FLEURENT, Cairo. F. MICALLEF, Sole Agent, 11, Rue Midan, Alexandria.

LORD CROMER'S REFORM.

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons yesterday week, Mr. Gooch asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his Majesty's Government approved Lord Cromer's proposals for the modification of the Capitulations in Egypt; and if so, when they intended to bring them before the notice of the Powers concerned.
Sir E. Grey: It will be seen, on reference to Lord Cromer's report, that his remarks respecting the modification of the Capitulations are made in order to elicit an expression of local opinion which will be fully and impartially considered before any final and more detailed proposals are laid before his Majesty's Government. Any expression of opinion on the part of his Majesty's Government at this stage would, therefore, be premature; what they desire is that the question to which Lord Cromer has called attention should receive attentive and impartial consideration, with a view to securing eventually reforms which will be both effective and acceptable.

PORT SAID NOTES.

A MUCH-NEEDED REFORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Thursday.
As the outcome of a conference of the Consuls of the town, it has been agreed to put under supervision the registration of European public women, as suggested by the sanitary authorities. I trust that this much-needed reform will assist in removing the evil reputation our town has often held in the past—a reputation which is not warranted by facts, and which is only a repetition of hearsay on the part of passengers and people who have never remained here any length of time. In all towns, especially in ports, it is easy to find that which is bad, if people look for it.

British Cruisers.
H.M.S. Persen, second-class cruiser, under command of Capt. H. Christian, and H.M.S. Thetis (Capt. Kennedy) are at present at Port Said. The Minerva arrived early this morning.

Russian Troops.
The Hydra, Diana, Knight Errant, Derbyshire, Swanley, Siam, and Knight of the Thistle, with 15,000 Russian troops, have passed through during the week on their way home.

The Fire Brigade.
On Sunday afternoon M. Dumont, chief of the Transit Service of the Suez Canal, was elected president of the Fire Brigade. M. Lauzanne, engineer of the Canal Company, succeeds M. Simon as captain of the Fire Brigade. H.E. the Governor, Mohamed Moubab Bey, accompanied by Miralai Sobahol Bay and Binbashi Bonelli, thanked Capt. Simon for the excellent services he had rendered to the town.

COAL AND OIL IN EGYPT.

Mr. J. Wells, in his report on the mining industry in Egypt for the past year, remarks:—
Very considerable interest is attached to the possibility of finding coal or oil in Egyptian territory, and I consider it of the utmost importance to Egypt that every encouragement should be given to would-be prospectors for both of these substances. At present, we have not got sufficient information of the geological features of the country to be able to express any decided opinion either for or against the occurrence of coal and oil in Egypt. So far as investigation has gone, we may assume that the more recent deposits outcropping at the surface do not contain commercial bodies or seams of coal, but our knowledge merely appertains to a rapid survey of the immediate outcrops of these recent formations, and careful examination and deep boring can alone decide the possibility of coal in the formations underlying those immediately on surface. On the Red Sea littoral, in the neighbourhood of Jabel Zeit, petroleum undoubtedly exists, but whether in commercial quantities or not is at present undecided. The concession lately held by Sir Elwin Palmer and friends over the above area has been abandoned, but new people have come forward and expressed a desire to conduct boring operations in the neighbourhood, and negotiations are being conducted with a view to granting them the rights that they desire. Another party has applied for rights to explore for coal any unleased lands, and with a view to giving facilities for those wishing to prospect, a new form of prospecting licence has been drafted for all unleased lands throughout Egypt. The general terms of this licence are: a yearly fee of L.E. 25 per licence, which will permit the licensee to take up a prospecting area of 25 square miles, and should coal or oil be found, the right to apply for and receive a concession not exceeding 10,000 acres for coal, and 5,000 for oil at a yearly rental per acre of P.T. 12j, with a royalty of P.T. 2j per ton of coal, P.T. 2j per 100 gallons of raw oil, and P.T. 15 per ton on mineral waxes or other substances included in the licence.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Trojan Prince, with passengers and general cargo from Antwerp and London, left London on Wednesday, and is due at Alexandria, via Malta, on or about 26th inst.
The S.S. Egyptian Prince sailed from Malta for Manchester yesterday.
The S.S. Creole Prince, from Manchester, with passengers and general cargo, left Malta yesterday and is due at Alexandria on Monday next.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE.

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Une tentative faite à l'ouverture pour relever le cours de l'Agriole a complètement échoué; nous clôturons comme hier à 9 3/4.

Quant à la Delta Light, après avoir débuté à 11 7/8, elle s'est relevée en clôture à 12 acheteurs.

En général, le marché continue à fléchir: la Salt and Soda est délaissée à 22 3/4, la Delta Land à 4 vendeurs, l'Oasis (Corporation of Western Egypt) à 1 1/8, le Land and General Trust à 1 1/32, etc.

Les banques, cependant, sont un peu plus fermes, excepté la Banque d'Athènes qui reste à 148 1/2.

Le Comptoir perd chaque jour du terrain. Il est faible à 6 1/2.

D'après des informations, venues en dernière heure, on espère que le différend anglo-turc s'apaisera d'une façon satisfaisante. Cette solution, que nous n'avons cessé d'affirmer au plus fort moment de la crise, va probablement occasionner une reprise à bref délai.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Jeudi 10 Mai.

A Londres, le Consolidé anglais est resté invarié à 89 5/8. L'Unifiée a clôturé en baisse de 1/8 à 104. La National Bank a également réaffecté de 1/8 à 26 1/4. L'Agriole s'est maintenue à 10 1/8, son cours précédent. La Daira a perdu 1/8 à 17 3/8 et la Delta Light 1/4 à 12 1/8.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a réagi de 4 francs à 775. La Banque d'Athènes est demeurée inchangée à 150.

Sous l'impression des cours de Londres et de Paris, la tendance à la réaction s'est encore accentuée, ce matin, sur les grosses valeurs.

La National Bank a fléchi à 26 1/8 à 3/16; l'Agriole à 9 5/8 à 3/16; l'action nouvelle a été cotée 6 3/8. La Cassa di Sconto s'est raffermie à 217 l'action ancienne. La Banque d'Orient a faibli à 135.

La Béhéra a réaffecté à 34 1/2. La Nile Land a perdu 3/4 de livre à 15 3/8.

Les dividendes Tramways d'Alexandrie ont reculé à 337. La part de fondateur Allotment est revenue à 158.

Rien de très particulier à relever sur les autres titres.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nungovich ont été l'objet d'un mouvement déterminé, parait-il, par la nouvelle que la Société proposerait le paiement d'un dividende de 16 sh par action, ce qui, au cours actuel du titre, représenterait environ de 5 %. On a débuté à 17 9/16 pour clôturer à 17 11/16 à 3/4. Les Baphier ont, de leur côté, progressé à 5 1/8 pour revenir à 5.

Dans le compartiment des petites valeurs, les Delta ont fléchi à 4 1/16; les Hooker se sont maintenus à 11 1/16, bien que le projet de fusion entre les deux Sociétés puisse être considéré maintenant comme tout à fait écarté.

Les Salt and Soda ont fléchi à 22 sh. 9 et les Oasis à 1 1/8 pour clôturer à 1 5/32.

"The Egyptian Gazette" d'hier annonce que la filiale égyptienne des British Beer Breweries Ltd. sera constituée sous forme de syndicat privé et qu'on ne demandera au public égyptien les fonds nécessaires à la fabrication de ce breuvage scientifique que lorsque la valeur des brevets aura été péremptoirement démontrée.

La "Gazette" est dans l'erreur: on fait, en effet, circuler en ville, depuis quelques jours, le prospectus de la Société projetée. Ce prospectus est, il est vrai, communiqué à titre confidentiel, mais il y est clairement stipulé qu'il s'agit de créer une Société au capital de £ 50,000 sous les auspices de la Banque de Salonique au Caire.

Sur ces £ 50,000, on n'en demandera que 15,000 pour le moment, et le prospectus nous informe qu'après avoir payé les droits de la Compagnie mère, il restera 12,500 actions à la souche, ce qui laisse présumer que la Compagnie mère absorbera la différence de £ 22,500, soit près de la moitié du capital.

Serait-il indiscret de demander quelques détails complémentaires à ce sujet?

Le deuxième exercice social, clos au 31 Décembre 1905, de la Caisse Hypothécaire d'Egypte, dont il a été rendu compte à la dernière assemblée générale ordinaire tenue à Anvers le 17 Avril dernier, accuse, comme produit brut des opérations, Frs. 1,238,027.45, y compris un report de Frs. 8,785.26 de l'exercice précédent.

Après déduction du service des obligations, des frais généraux et de divers amortissements, il est resté net Frs. 239,576.63 que l'assemblée a décidé de répartir comme suit:

Amortissement du compte courtages et débours sur prêts, Frs. 69,360.05; au fonds spécial d'amortissement, 80,000; à la réserve, 4,510.83; dividende 5 % sur 1,250,000 francs, 62,500; tantièmes, 3,480.86; dividende supplémentaire aux actions, 10,000; dividende aux parts bénéficiaires, 4,286.70; à nouveau, 5,439.21.

L'assemblée générale ordinaire des Tramways d'Alexandrie, tenue le 2 Mai à Bruxelles, un actionnaire a demandé quelques explications comme complément au rapport du conseil d'administration.

Le président a répondu que le projet d'unification des deux catégories de titres par un capital unique d'actions ordinaires a été mis en avant par un groupe égyptien possesseur d'environ 60,000 actions privilégiées et de dividende. Ce n'est que lorsqu'une solution pourra intervenir que le conseil donnera une assemblée générale extraordinaire tous les renseignements désirables et nécessaires. En

attendant, la question est examinée à deux points de vue: financier et légal—qui font l'objet des études du conseil et des juriconsultes de la Société.

Le président a également annoncé que le conseil étudie les moyens les plus économiques pour se procurer les fonds nécessaires à la reconstruction d'un établissement de bains et d'un Casino.

THE COTTON MARKET.

KEARSELEY AND CUNNINGHAM'S WEEKLY REPORT

Liverpool, May 3.

The demand has again been limited this week for Egyptian on the spot, but prices are firm at 1/4d. per lb. advance. In futures a fair business has been done, and the latest values are:—

| | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| May 9.60 | Aug. 9.47 | Nov. 8.47 |
| June 9.57 | Sept. 9.39 | Dec. 8.36 |
| July 9.54 | Oct. 9.19 | Jan. 8.26 |

American Futures.—The market this week has been extremely dull, and prices have fluctuated within narrow limits. Today's closing values are 2 @ 3 points higher than those of last Thursday. There has been a considerable liquidation of the May and May-June positions, transferred into later months, chiefly July-August, and the continued depression in the American Stock Market has undoubtedly checked any speculative disposition in Cotton, although the undertone is somewhat bullish. As regards the new crop the weather conditions continue favourable, but some estimates of the acreage, notably that of Miss Giles, are below general expectation, but have so far failed to attract much attention, it being considered too early for definite results.

The following are the latest quotations:—
May 5.85d Aug/Sept 5.83d Dec/Jan. 5.63d
May/June 5.85d Sept/Oct 5.72d Jan/Feb. 5.64d
June/July 5.87d Oct/Nov 5.64d Feb/Mar. 5.65d
July/Aug 5.87d Nov/Dec. 5.63d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED EXPORTS.

The rapid increase in the imports of cotton seed to England this year is worth some consideration by those who are interested in cotton-oil. That there has been also a very large expansion in the consumption of oil of late is perfectly obvious, although we have no statistics to guide us in this direction. The first quarter's exports compare in the bulk as follows:—

| | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1904. | 1905. | 1906. |
| Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 146,668. | 179,460. | 237,786. |

The price at Hull at the end of the first quarter was—£18. 2s. 6d. in 1904, £14. 2s. 6d. in 1905, and £18. 5s. in 1906. Notwithstanding the heavy arrivals and the prospect of a larger supply of seed than the trade has yet dealt with, values have continued to move upwards, and about £2 per ton has been gained since the end of March. The main point affecting the future is the chance of greatly increasing Indian supplies. We are, the "Manchester Guardian" says, getting practically all the Egyptian cotton-seed which is available but of available Indian seed we are not getting more than about 10 per cent. The rapid rise in Indian shipments indicates that growers there are waking up to the advantages of utilising their cotton-seed, and the question is whether they will allow time for the market to absorb the extra quantity which they can undoubtedly supply.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

May 10.

Congo, French s. capt. Bourge, Beyrouth and Port Said, Messageries Maritimes.
Athènes, Greek s. capt. Catramatos, Smyrna and Crete, Kechayas.

DEPARTURES.

May 11.

Dilwara, Brit. transport, capt. Macfadyen, London and Malta.

DEPARTURES.

May 10.

Sénégal, French s. capt. Vincenti, Syria.
Andalusian, Brit. s. capt. Singleton, Liverpool.
Penare, Brit. s. capt. Richards, Nicolaieff, in ballast.
Alba M., Ital. s. capt. Cacao, Sulina, in ballast.
Francesca, Ital. s. capt. Arena, Savona.
Lady Palmer, Brit. s. capt. Dye, London.
J. S. Adolphe, Dan. s. capt. Tenger, Zea, in ballast.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Thursday, 10th May, 1906.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

| FROM | MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT | POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES. |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| The Company's Office. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Liverpool | 17 | 26 |
| London | 14 | — |
| Manchester | 26 | 1.14 |
| Glasgow | 54 | — |
| Other Provincial Offices | — | 31 |

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Stefano Strait, sailed on the 2nd May:
Various, 4 bags cotton, 50 bags rice, 190 empty casks, 10 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Marie Reine, sailed on the 4th May:
Various, 175 bales skins, 20 bags natron, 125 bags rice, 10 bags beans, 29 empty casks, 15 cases beer, 10 packages sundries

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Kossair, sailed on the 5th May:
Various, 185 bags sugar, 301 bags coffee, 25 bags flour, 315 bags rice, 25 bags nuts, 40 bags peas, 200 bags onions, 34 cases soap, 3,254 packages sundries

For CRETE, by the S.S. Byzantion, sailed on the 5th May:
Various, 39 bales skins, 6 bales gum, 14 packages empty bags, 12 packages empty zembils, 171 bags beans, 492 bags onions, 275 bags rice, 893 empty casks, 77 packages sundries

For BATUM, by the S.S. Urana, sailed on the 7th May:
Various, 100 bags henna, 8 bags rice

Tramways d'Alexandrie

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME

AVIS

Messieurs les Porteurs d'actions sont prévenus que l'Assemblée Générale, tenue le 2 Mai courant à Bruxelles, a décidé le paiement du dividende de l'exercice 1905, comme suit:—
Aux actions privilégiées francs 6 1/4 par action contre présentation du coupon N° 8.
Aux actions de dividende, deux francs 75 cent. par action, contre présentation du coupon N° 8.

Le paiement sera effectué à la Banque Impériale Ottomane à partir du 1er Juin prochain. Le Président du Conseil d'Administration, J. LUMBROSO.

27904-2-1

RESULTAT DE LA LOTERIE

DE
Mlle E. TURNER,
TIREUR CHEZ F. LIPONTI, RUE ROSETTE,
ALEXANDRIE
11 Mai 1906

Nombres gagnants:
N° 1—242 M. Georges Zuvadzchi.
N° 2—47 M.M. Rolo Fils & Cie.
N° 3—666 M. Emile Cattani.
N° 4—189 M. Pally, courtier.
N° 5—116 M. Joyce, Banque Ottomane.
ETHEL M. TURNER.
New Khedivial Hotel.

27905-2-1

Royal Insurance Company.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Haselden and Co., Egyptian Agents for the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, hereby beg to inform their clients that having regard to the widespread uneasiness which the San Francisco disaster has created in the minds of the public generally, the Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have made the following official announcement:—

"The Royal Insurance Company has learnt by cablegram from its Manager at San Francisco that the area of the recent disaster involves a possible liability of £1,350,000 (\$6,750,000). Having regard however to the large balance at the credit of Profit and Loss at the end of 1904, and the profitable results of last year's operations, the payments which will have to be made in connection with this liability will not necessitate any reduction in the Fire and Reserve Funds of the Company."

It is anticipated that when the Manager of the Company at San Francisco has been able to look closely into the position it will transpire that the Company's losses will be appreciably less than the figure mentioned. 27884-4-1

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.
Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour mai tal. 21 13/32 à —; plus bas pour mai 21 1/16 à —.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour mai P.T. 72 1/2 à —; plus bas pour mai 72 5/40 à —.

Remarques

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—La faiblesse s'était accentuée mais après quelques allègements le ton a changé un peu pour le mieux et la clôture a eu lieu avec tendance plutôt soutenue.

De même pour la nouvelle récolte au dernier moment le ton était plus ferme.

Graines de coton.—La baisse du disponible a influencé un peu le marché des contrats et la clôture a eu lieu un peu faible.

Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 10 mai 1906.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)
Tal. 21 3/32 Livraison Mai
" 21 29/32 " Juillet
" 16 27/32 " Novembre
" 16 9/16 " Janvier

Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 640

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 1h. p.m.)

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Tal. 21 1/8 | Livraison Mai |
| " 21 25/32 | " Juillet |
| " 16 25/32 | " Novembre |
| " 16 1/2 | " Janvier |

Marché steady

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

11 mai 1906.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Otons — Clôture du marché du 10 mai: Baisse de 1/2

REURRES

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: 1/2 de baisse

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: 1/2 de baisse

ABBASSI

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: 1/2 de baisse

LOUANNIOU

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: 1/2 de baisse

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons. Faible

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 556 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 7,005

Graines de coton.—Faible

Disponible

Ticket

Rien

Rien

Mit-Affé—71

Haute-Egypte.—70

Ble.—Fermes

Qualité Saida.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

Béhéra: " " 102 1/2 106

Fèves.—Marché nul

Saida: disponible: 96

Fayoum: disponible: —

Qualité Saida Cond. Saha P.T. 104 à 105

Lentilles.—Sans changement

Disponible: Rien

Orges.—Sans changement

Cond. Saha P.T. 95 à 100

Maïs.—Sans changement

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 75 à 85

OIGNONS

Arrivages de ce jour sacs 11199=trs. 4480.

Prix P.T. 24 à — cond. franco-wagon. Contre

même jour l'année passée c.s. 8,533.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON

O.M.E.

(BASSE-EGYPTE)

Bal. P.T.

Province Béhéra

De P.T. 230 à 295

Province Garbich

De P.T. 290 à 385

De P.T. 290 à 390

(MOYENNE-EGYPTE)

Province Fayoum

De P.T. 227 1/2 à 290

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CÉRÉALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLES TICKET

Graines de coton Affé P.T. 71 à P.T. —

Haute-Egypte " 70 " " "

Ble Saida " 96 " " "

Fèves Saida " 96 " " "

Fayoumi " 96 " " "

ARRIVAGES

du vendredi 11 mai 1906

Documents de l'Alexandria General

Produce Association.

CHEMINS DE FER

BARQUES

Cotons — S/B 80

Graines de coton sacs 616

Ble Saida " " "

Béhéra " " "

Fèves Saida " 180

Béhéra " " "

Orges " " "

Maïs " " "

Lentilles " " "

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er

septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars

5,835,540

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis

le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard.

3,516,547

Contre même jour en 1905:

BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER

Coton — S/B 1185

Graines de coton " S/B 9582

Ble Saida " " "

Béhéra " " "

Fèves Saida " " "

Béhéra " " "

Orges " " "

Maïs " " "

Lentilles " " "

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er

septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars

6,035,567

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis

le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard.

3,319,910

CONTRATS (11 h.55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre Tal. 16 13/16 à —

Janvier " 16 17/32 " "

Mai " 21 1/32 " "

Juillet " 21 25/32 " "

Graines de coton

Nov.-Déc.-Jan. P.T. 63 25/40 à —

Mai " 72 " "

Juin " 72 30/40 " "

Juillet " 73 10/40 " "

Fèves-Saida

Sept.-Octobre P.T. 96 — à —

REMARQUES

Cotons: Récolte Actuelle. Le marché a ouvert

calme sur la cote de 21 1/16 pour le mai et

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE TSAR AND RUSSIA'S
FUTURE.

OPENING OF THE DUMA.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.

The Tsar and the Royal Family have arrived at Peterhof and will proceed to day by river to the Winter Palace, where his Majesty will receive the members of the Duma in state and deliver the speech from the Throne. The river bridges will be cleared.

The Tsar, in the speech from the Throne, greeted the members of the Duma in ardent belief of Russia's future. "Complicated and difficult labours," he said, "await you, but I am convinced that you are inspired and united by love to the Fatherland." His Majesty promised unshakably to maintain institutions conferred: he urged especially the needs of the peasants, the enlightenment of the nation, and its development and welfare. Freedom, he said, was not the only thing necessary, but order based on law: he ardently hoped to bequeath to his son a firm, well-ordered, enlightened State, on which he invoked the blessings of God. The whole route from the Winter Palace to the Duma was crowded; the members in their carriages were greeted with loud cheers.

(Roulet)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.

The Tsar has opened the Duma. In his speech he recognised the necessity for order, the importance of the peasantry, and the benefits of instruction.

The Duma has elected Professor Mourouzeff as its president.

(Havas)

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE HAGUE.

LONDON, May 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Vivian, Labourer, moved, and the Government accepted the resolution, demanding that drastic steps be taken for the reduction of armaments, and the inclusion thereof in the programme of the Hague Conference, which was adopted unanimously.

Sir E. Grey said there was never a time when it was less necessary to insist on Naval supremacy; he dwelt on the growing feeling of the peoples of Europe against the burden of armaments: no more profitable subject could be discussed at the Hague Conference, but what Great Britain could accomplish must depend on the response the other Governments made.

(Roulet)

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

VIENNA, May 10.

The Emperor William's visit to the Emperor Francis-Joseph is greatly discussed; it is regarded as an evidence of the Kaiser's determination to secure Austria's friendship in view of the new "entente" between France, Russia, and Great Britain.

(Roulet)

STRIKE MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

GENERAL STRIKE PROCLAIMED.

ROME, May 10.

A strike movement is taking place in several cities of Italy. A general strike has been proclaimed at Milan in sympathy with the strikers in Turin. The Chamber of Labour in Rome has proclaimed a general strike, but the aspect of the city is unchanged.

(Roulet)

ROME, May 10.

The Labour Chamber has proclaimed a general strike.

(Havas)

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

- May.
Fri. 11 Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily. (Sundays 11—1 also).
Masserini's Menagerie. Behind G. P. O.
Alhambra. Varieties. 9.
Sat. 12 Hippodrome. Round Point. Horse Show. 9.30.
Mustapha Range. B. R. C. (Alex.) Deliberate firing Competition and Practice. 2.30.
Sun. 13 Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
Gabbani. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
Wed. 16 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.

CAIRO.

- May.
Fri. 11 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
New Theatre Abbas. Variety Entertainment. 9.
Sun. 13 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.

THE ETHIOPIAN RAILWAY
AND THE POWERS.*

(Continued from April 30.)

While the French Government refused to give the company any further financial aid, M. Delcassé, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, tells them that the Government considers that the concession is a French one, and that it should be carried out only by a French company, as was originally intended. This seems almost like adding insult to injury. It is the policy of the French Government which has alienated the company from Menelik, and ruined their prospects to such an extent that their own countrymen refuse to find the capital, and then he tells that they must do it alone, or not at all. Surely this unfortunate company may well pray, "save us from our friends."

This brings us to another phase of the question, which has now reached about a similar position to that of the dog in the manger. France wants the railway, but as she cannot make it herself she does not wish anyone else to make it; therefore there will be no railway. This might be all very well if only France wanted it, but Abyssinia and all the nations doing, or likely to do, business with that country, want the railway, and what is equally certain is that they will have it, sooner or later.

France, Italy, and England are the countries most immediately concerned, as their territory separates Abyssinia from the sea. These three Powers are now on such good terms that we believe that if they had been left to themselves they would have come to some joint understanding with Menelik, who, after all, though rightly objecting to being imposed upon, or to give up his universally recognized sovereign rights, has throughout the matter occupied by far the most conciliatory and dignified position.

Unfortunately matters have become much more complicated by Germany stepping in, at a most inopportune moment, wishing no doubt to profit by the misunderstanding. If the other Powers above-mentioned had been allowed time to settle the matter they would have taken good care to keep the open door, and Germany as well as other nations might count on equal trade facilities with Abyssinia. We think that the general comity of nations has now recognised the fact that no independent country, situated as is Abyssinia, can any longer be monopolized by any one European Government for trade purposes; the theory of the open door is becoming every year more and more recognised as a necessity for the general well-being of the world's commerce; not only Europe but America is largely interested in this question, and it may not be generally known that America does a larger trade with Abyssinia than any one European country.

In April, 1905, the Emperor Menelik convened the representatives of the Powers to his palace at Addis Ababa and had a long consultation with them. He told them very plainly that he had always considered the railway as a commercial enterprise and had never admitted that it should become in any way a political instrument in foreign hands, and that if he did not very shortly receive some more favourable proposals from the Powers, he should undertake the construction of the railway himself, without asking or accepting assistance from anyone.

This is a serious statement. It was made about ten months ago, and we should not be surprised to hear before long that something had been done towards carrying it out. Since these words were spoken, political as well as commercial events have moved rapidly, and many of them form links of the same chain. Among other things, the Bank of Abyssinia has been started, under favourable auspices, and although this was done before the author brings his narrative to a close, we are astonished that he lays so little stress on the results likely to arise from the establishment of this institution. It is true, he does say that "the agent of the National Bank of Egypt, who was in Abyssinia with a view to the establishment of a State Bank, suggested to the Emperor that the capital of the Bank might be usefully employed in the construction of the railway, should the Emperor desire to carry it out in his own name."

If both the Emperor and the Bank are still of the opinion with which they were then credited, the opportunity would appear to be favourable for carrying it into effect. The original concessionaires of the railway have been tried in the balance and found wanting; they ought not to be sorry to leave the task which a long series of years has proved to be too heavy for their feeble hands, and to hand it over to others more capable of carrying it out.

We have no doubt that some friend of the Emperor Menelik has been good enough to translate for him the important speech which Lord Cromer made at Port Sudan on the occasion of the opening of the Nile-Rail Sea Railway. We would recommend this speech to his careful attention, being sure that he would find in it some useful information. His own experience in railway-making has been rather in the way of how not to do it; here he will find that in a neighbouring country which did not require a railway any more than he does, and which is certainly far from having the same probability of making it a paying concern, 325 miles of railway have been made in 14 months across a difficult country. He can find out who did this work, and he may take Lord Cromer's word for it, that if any of these fell, or failed in their task, they would readily be replaced by others. He is told there, on the best authority, that here are a port and railway, which are opened on equal terms to the trade of the whole world; there are not nor will be any differential rates to favour the trade of any one nation. It appears to us that this is pretty much what the Emperor Menelik wants, and it is what for the last 12 years he has been unsuccessfully striving to obtain; if he can arrive at this result, he will not only vastly benefit his own country, but also do something to improve the trade of the whole world. It is so apt an objection both as to time and circumstance, that he could not do better than profit by it.

Abyssinia: The Ethiopian Railway and the Powers, by T. Lennox Gilmour. London: Alston Rivers, Ltd. 1s.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

THE CAPITULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."
Sir,—I noticed that the extracts, which you commented on in your thoughtful leading article yesterday, fully bear out the contention contained in my letter on the Capitulations and published in the same issue. The passage quoted in your leading article from Lord Cromer's Report is a far stronger argument against the abolition of the Capitulations than the statements as to the ultimate autonomy of Egypt in the previous year's Report. In the present Report Lord Cromer shows so little confidence in the permanence of the existing régime that he actually points out that under certain circumstances Egypt's Government may degenerate into the "exercise of personal power of an Oriental type." What then, if such a contingency occurs, will be the position of the unfortunate Europeans who find they have bartered away the precious privileges of the Capitulations for a Council of sorts which will be quite unable to hold its own against an Oriental despot. The words of Lord Cromer only bear out my argument, which is that not a jot or tittle of the privileges conferred on Europeans by the Capitulations should be abandoned, until the British Government had given a formal pledge to each of the Treaty Powers that her tenure in Egypt was permanent and that the very danger, which Lord Cromer says may possibly happen, will be guarded against by a solemn assurance that no system of self-government will ever be conferred on the natives. — I am, etc.,
"VOX CLAMANTIS."

Cairo, May 9.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Dear Sir,—I feel you will allow me to make an appeal in your columns for a subscription towards an old gentleman of 86, who is now in circumstances which would generally be called poor and needy. His name is Albert Edelmann, a British subject, and a Doctor of Medicine, who took his diploma at Dorpat, Russia, and obtained a licence to practise in Egypt.

I have qualified the expression "poor and needy" in the beginning of this letter because though this name may apply financially, it does not apply in the ordinary accepted sense to one who, in spite of his advanced years, has had the grit to travel round the world "poor and needy" and always managed to fall on his feet, and that without importunate begging. He has found wherever he has been persons who are anxious to relieve anyone in distress, and it is only to this class I address this appeal.

In the very short summary I have given above of this eventful and useful life I have omitted many items which, though I believe to be facts, are too extraordinary to be accepted as such, without trespassing far more on your space than the explanation would require.

The doctor has been living with me for the last two months, and I have never found him out in a mistake, so I believe in him. If any of your readers care for further details I will give them to them.

Messrs. Garofalo, Hanauer, Clifton, Plunkett, Inglis, and R. H. Duke have accepted to receive subscriptions from those anxious to exercise that great privilege illustrated by the parable of the Samaritan.—Yours truly,
"MOTHERLY LOVE, RELIEF, AND I HOPE TRUTH."
Cairo, 9th May.

SACKEY AT ALEXANDRIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am much obliged to you for having given publicity to the adventures of "Count" Aribert Sackey, as I now intend to act on the information I read in your paper and to proceed against that person at New York. I met him in Alexandria last July and he asked me to lunch with him at the New Khedivial Hotel. He then informed me that he had a concession to build a large slaughter-house at Mex for his firm, "De Martino and Sackey," and he gave me a twelve months contract to carry out the work. I next met him soon afterwards as a first-class passenger on the North German Lloyd Schleswig and at Naples he told me he had run short of cash and I lent him £13 on a promissory note on the Consolidated National Bank of the City of New York. My banking agents in America, on sending for collection, were informed that Sackey's account had been closed for two years. I now shall communicate with the New York Police owing to having seen the paragraph on the subject of Sackey's adventures in New York, which you published yesterday.—I am, etc.,
ONE OF HIS VICTIMS.
Alexandria, May 10.

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OUR POSITION IN EGYPT.

MR. DICEY'S ARTICLE.

Sixteen pages of the "Empire Review" (May) are devoted to a survey by Mr. Edward Dicey, C. B., of "Our Position in Egypt." Mr. Dicey complains of the opportunities of proclaiming a protectorate over this country that have been missed by Great Britain, and condemns our lack of policy in not regularising the British occupation. He reminds us that when the Anglo-French Agreement was communicated to Berlin by England, "the answer of the Imperial Chancellor was in substance that Germany saw no cause to object to that Agreement as far as Egypt was concerned, since under the British occupation England had steadily maintained the principle of the open door and left intact all rights and interests possessed by German subjects previous to the occupation. And further, upon the understanding that these conditions would remain unchanged, Germany undertook not to oppose British policy in Egypt. The free hand therefore accorded by France to England in Egypt possesses this additional support beyond that which it derives from France having pledged herself to assist England diplomatically in the event of any third Power disputing our right to establish an avowed Protectorate or to seriously modify our present anomalous position in Egypt." "If," he concludes, "further proof be wanting to show that Germany has no intention of pursuing an anti-British policy in Egypt, we have it in the selection of Count Bernstorff for the post of Diplomatic Agent at Cairo. No German diplomatist has shown himself a better friend of England than the late First Secretary of the German Embassy in London, and I regard his appointment to Egypt as a further assurance that it is the intention of Germany to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of Prince Bismarck's promise regarding non-interference with British policy in Egypt."

RAILWAYS IN EGYPT.

Lord Cromer, in his report on the Egyptian railways, whilst admitting that the Railway Administration has been very defective in the past, ascribes its shortcomings solely to a system enforced at a period when the pressure of financial necessity was inexorable—a system which "was, in fact, incapable of producing satisfactory results." After explaining the origin of the evil, which commenced in Ismail Pasha's time, he says:—"It was not until the signature of the Anglo-French Agreement in 1904 that the cumbersome system which had retarded railway progress was swept away, and it became possible to inaugurate an era of real improvement." Lord Cromer is of opinion that in these circumstances, "the individuals concerned in the Railway Administration, far from meriting blame, deserve the strongest commendation for having made the best of an extremely bad system," and he quotes in support of his opinion the important memorandum prepared last winter for the Egyptian Government "by so high an authority as Sir Charles Scott," chairman of the London and South-Western Railway, which forms an enclosure to his report.

Sir Charles Scott, who for his services in this matter was created a Grand Officer of the Medjidieh, sums up his chief conclusions as follows:—

From the remarks I have made it will be seen that I consider the present organization and working of the railways call for no radical changes in the executive staff.

The improvements recently made and those which have been ordered will, in course of time, bring the condition of the railways into a position which will then compare very favourably with European railways generally. In times of pressure there will always be complaints as there are not only in England, but everywhere else. Such complaints will, however, be reduced to a minimum when all the rolling stock now ordered is brought into use and the new works are completed.

The conditions in Egypt are such as to prevent a proper and fair comparison being made with other railways, but all the tea's I have made are, if anything, in favour of the State railways.

The working expenses are 55 per cent. as compared with 60 per cent. in England.

The receipts per train mile and the earnings per vehicle, both passenger and goods, are in excess of such earnings on British railways.

I am satisfied the Council need have no anxiety as to the working of the railway, as they have in their executive officers capable and reliable men in whom they may place the most absolute confidence.

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| | |
|--|----------------|
| LIVERPOOL, May 10, 1.0 p.m. | |
| Sales of the day... | 10,000 |
| Of which Egyptian... | 300 |
| American new maize, Spot per... | 4/6 |
| Amer. futures (June-July)... | 5.97 |
| " (October-Novem.)... | 5.77 |
| American middling... | 6.14 |
| Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (May) 10 6/64 | |
| " (June) 10 | |
| " (July) 9 60/64 | |
| " (Nov.) 8 52/64 | |
| Egypt. Brown fair (per lb. d.)... | 9 |
| " good fair... | 10 |
| " good... | 11 4/16 |
| " fully good fair... | 10 8/16 |
| Egyptian said beans (new per 480 lbs)... | 10 |
| NEW-YORK, May 10 | |
| Spot Cotton... | 11.95 |
| American Futures (June)... | 11.21 |
| " (July)... | 11.21 |
| " (October)... | 10.75 |
| " (November)... | 10.74 |
| Cable transfers... | dol. 4.86 1/2 |
| Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... | 8,000 |
| NEW ORLEANS, May 10 | |
| Cotton Spot... | 11 7/16 |
| " Futures July... | 11.46 |
| " August... | 11.18 |
| LIVERPOOL, May 10 | |
| American futures (June-July)... | 6 |
| LONDON, May 10 | |
| Bar Silver (per oz. d.)... | 31 |
| Private discount (8 month bills)... | 3 1/2 % |
| Consols (June)... | 89 |
| Egyptian Unified... | 104 1/2 |
| Turkish Unified... | 93 |
| Rio Tinto... | 64 |
| New Daira... | 17 |
| Agricultural Bank... | 9 |
| National Bank of Egypt... | 26 |
| Land Bank of Egypt... | 6 |
| Chartered of S. Africa... | 1 9/16 |
| Nile Valley Gold Mine... | New |
| New Egyptians... | 1 |
| The Western Oasis Corporation 1/2 premium... | 12 |
| Delta Light (Bears shares)... | 100 1/2 |
| Egyptian Railway... | 106 |
| " Domain... | 103 |
| Ottoman Defence... | 105 |
| Italian Rente 4 %... | 54 |
| Greek Monopoly... | 41 |
| Greek Rente 4 %... | 16 |
| Ottoman Bank... | 14 1/16 steady |
| Egypt. out. seed to Hull (May) 6... | 8 1/2 |
| German Beet Sugar (May)... | 8 1/2 |
| BANK RETURNS | |
| Notes reserves £ 19,551,000 | £ 20,501,000 |
| Other securities... | 36,394,000 |
| Bullion... | 31,242,000 |
| Proportion of reserve to liabilities 39 3/4 % | |
| PARIS, May 10 | |
| Banque d'Atenes... | 150 |
| Crédit Foncier Egyptien... | 773 |
| Crédit Lyonnais... | 1166 |
| Comptoir National d'Escompte... | 648 |
| Land Bank of Egypt... | 232 |
| Ottoman Bank... | 659 |
| Lots Turcs... | 2f 20 1/2 |
| Cheques on London... | 25 |
| Sugar White No. 2 (May)... | 175 |
| Banque de Salonique... | |

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration de l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public, qu'elle recevra jusqu'au 8 juin 1906 des offres pour la fourniture, pendant 2 ans, de toutes les quantités de briques, requises pour ses travaux, suivant les clauses et conditions du Cahier des Charges déposé au Bureau des Bâtiments du dit Service ou on peut en obtenir copie, contre paiement de 100 m/m.

Les Soumissionnaires auront à joindre à leur offre un récépissé de versement d'une somme de L.E. 50 à titre de dépôt provisoire.

Les offres devront être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de 30 m/m.—Elles seront adressées par la poste sous pli recommandé, à :

Monsieur le Directeur Général
Chemins de fer de l'Etat
Caire.

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieure portant la désignation suivante :
"Offre pour la fourniture de Briques."
L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse, ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées, et elle se réserve le droit de diviser la commande.

Caire, le 8 mai 1906. 27891-2-2

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer et des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'à partir du 10 mai courant, le Bureau Télégraphique de Bouche ne transmettra plus de télégrammes en langues Européennes.

Le Caire, le 8 mai 1906. 27890-2-2

Municipalité d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication la fourniture nécessaire pour son service pour un an de Fourrage soit : Orge, fèves saïdi, paille blanche, paille de litierie et ron.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 410.
Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau du Service du nettoieement où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 12 juin 1906.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour fourniture de fourrage."

Le cautionnement on le requ d'une banque d'après les conditions du cahier des charges devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 12 juin à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur,
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.
Alexandrie, le 27 avril 1906. 27873-3-2

The Nile Cold Storage Company, Ltd.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Nile Cold Storage Company, Limited, will be held at the Continental Hotel, Cairo, Egypt, on Saturday, the 19th day of May, 1906, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving and considering the Directors' Report and Accounts for the nine months ending December 31st, 1905, of electing a Director, of electing Auditors, and of transacting the other ordinary general business of the Company.

Holders of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER are requested to deposit same with either of the following Banks :

- The National Bank of Egypt.
- The Bank of Egypt.
- The Anglo-Egyptian Bank.
- The Imperial Ottoman Bank.
- The Crédit Lyonnais.

or at the offices of the Company either in Cairo or London, at least three days before the date of the Meeting.

The receipt for shares deposited must be produced at the Meeting.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1906.
By order of the Board,
WILLIAM H. PERKINS,
Secretary in Egypt.

Dated the 8th day of May, 1906.
Cairo, Egypt. 27895-2-2

The Nile Cold Storage Company, Ltd.

Extraordinary General Meeting for transacting Special Business.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Nile Cold Storage Company, Limited, will be held at the Continental Hotel, Cairo, Egypt, on Saturday, the 19th day of May, 1906, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, or soon thereafter as the business of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company shall be completed, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing resolutions reducing the Capital of the Company to £40,000, for considering and passing proposals for dealing with the Deferred shares, and effecting the necessary alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company.

Should the resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM H. PERKINS,
Secretary in Egypt.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1906.
Cairo, Egypt. 27896-2-2

The Port-Said Salt Association Limited.

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont informés que par décision de l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire du 21 Avril dernier, le coupon N° 1. de l'exercice 1905 a été fixé à 5 % soit £0.0.6 (six pence sterling) et sera payable à partir du 15 Mai dans les bureaux du Crédit Franco-Egyptien, Rue Stamboul N° 14, 1er étage.

PORT SAID SALT ASSOCIATION LTD.
Alexandrie, le 1er Mai 1906. 27832-6-4

George Nungovich Egyptian Hotels Co.

L'Assemblée Générale extraordinaire du 17 Avril dernier a décidé l'augmentation du Capital par la création de 9,500 actions nouvelles, réservées aux porteurs actuels à raison de une action nouvelle pour trois anciennes.

Le prix d'émission est fixé à douze Livres Sterling payables, quatre Livres Sterling à la souscription, quatre Livres le 15 Mai contre remise du titre provisoire et le solde de quatre Livres le 1er Novembre prochain contre remise du titre définitif.

Les actionnaires qui voudraient user de leur droit de préférence auront à déposer leur titres accompagnés du premier versement à la National Bank of Egypt au Caire et à Alexandrie du premier jusqu'au quinze Mai 1906.

Le Caire, 27 Avril 1906. 27811-6-6

National Bank of Egypt.

5th ISSUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bearer Warrants are now ready and will be delivered in exchange for Scrip Certificates on and after the 10th inst.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.
Alexandria 9th May 1906. 27893-7-3

Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Ltd.

The Agent and General Manager, P. O. Box N° 659 Cairo, is prepared to consider offers for the purchase of 2,000 barrels of Portland Cement Dufosse Henri Brand now in Stores at Ziftah Barrage.

27891-3-2

Tyrol.

Weissenstein Castle (3410 feet). First-class Private Hotel, near Windisch-Matrei station, Lienz. (Easily reached from Trieste or Venice). Bracing air. Good mountain scenery. Tennis. Fishing. Photos and Prospectuses at "Egyptian Gazette" office, Cairo.

27852-48-32

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Poudrettes, Engrais Chimiques Organiques.

Societe Anonyme Agricole et Industrielle d'Egypte.

AVIS

MM. les Actionnaires sont informés que les dividendes de l'exercice ont été le 31 Janvier 1906, sont payables à partir du 15 Mai courant, à raison de :
Frs. 47.50 pour les Actions de Capital, contre remise du coupon N° 9.
Frs. 45 pour les Parts de Dividende, contre remise du coupon N° 9.
au Siège Social, au Caire, à la Banque d'Anvers, à Anvers, à la Société Générale, à Bruxelles, à la Banque de Gand, à Gand.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

Société Anonyme
CAPITAL 250,000,000 DE FRANCS.
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Le CRÉDIT LYONNAIS fait toutes opérations de banque, telles que :

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- Garde de titres ;
- Recouvrement d'effets sur l'Egypte et l'étranger ;
- Le Crédit Lyonnais reçoit des fonds on compte de dépôt et délivre des bons à échéance fixe aux taux suivants :
2 % aux bons de 1 an et au-delà.

31-1-1906

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| Helouan | arr. 7.30/8.47/9.45 | 10.47 | 12.40 | 2-3-4.45/5.52/6.40/7-8-9.26/10.47 | 1.7 |
| Helouan | dep. 8.50/10.10/11.45/12.51 | 12.51 | 1.25 | 2.25/3.10/4.15/5.15/6.25/7.25/8.50/10.15/11.15 | |
| Bab-el-Louk | arr. 7.35/8.20/8.57/9.45/10.47/11.10/12.42/12.59/2.22/2.59/3.49/5.25/5.49/6.59/8.13/9.32/10.53/11.55 | | | | |

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS OF
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Private Calls—Cairo, Central Office, Opera Square, and New Bar; Helouan, Central Office, Malouk Pa
Alexandria, St. Mark's Buildings, Egyptian Bar, L. Castelli & Co.; Raoult, Central Office, San Stefano Casino. 30.4.7.9